MODERN TIMES

"What you do is news!"

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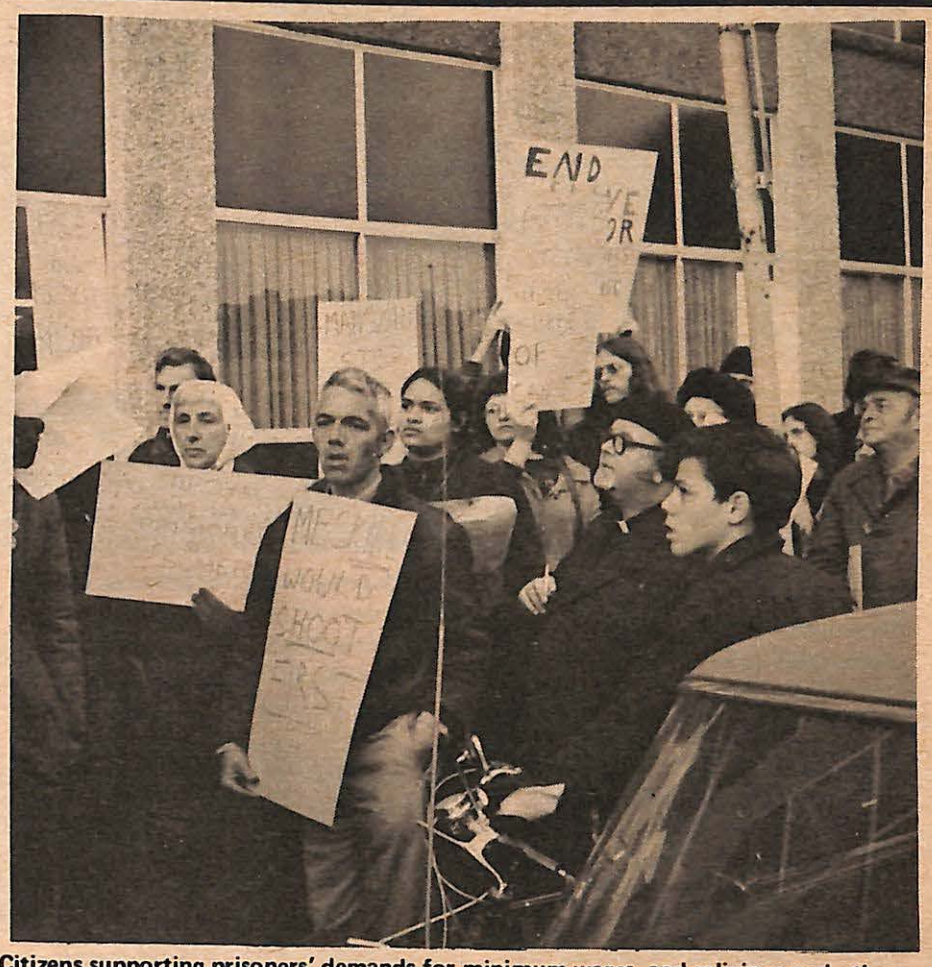

Citizens supporting prisoners' demands for minimum wages, and religious and other political rights, demonstrate outside State Correction Commissioner John Manson's office in Hartford. (M-T photo by Ed Wagner.)

Somers Inmates.. "End Slave Labor"

by Joelle Dominski
Modern Times Staff

Long-standing demands of prisoners inside Somers Correctional Institution are finally reaching the public eye. They have come to light on the heels of a hunger strike by inmates inside and demonstrations, sit-ins and an investigation by prison reformers outside. News of meals withheld, isolation of men involved, and coercion since the strike began are beginning to filter out of the prison.

SEE RELATED STORIES, PAGE 4

When the strike first broke on February 27, State Correction Commissioner John Manson and prison officials claimed to have no idea what grievances were involved. Since that time, Senator Wilbur Smith helped set up hearings in the prison and a Hartford group called Concerned Citizens for Prison Reform has conducted a daily sit-in in Manson's office as well as publicizing prisoners' demands and conditions. Members of a Bridgeport group, Committee to Defend Somers Inmates came to Hartford to participate in demonstrations.

"End Slave Labor For Prisoners" read some of the signs of picketers outside Manson's office this week. They refer to the first demand of the inmates that the Connecticut State Minimum Wage Law standard be applied to all work done by prisoners.

Demands for Civil Rights

The demands of the men in the segregation ward involve wages, grievance procedure, religious and political rights, rehabilitation programs, medical treatment, personnel, legal representation and segregation regulations.

Some of the demands relate specifically to the Black and Puerto Rican men in the prison. It is asked that a Spanish-speaking doctor or interpreter accompany Spanish-speaking inmates to medical interviews. Also demanded is the immediate institution of "a genuine program for *the recruitment and employment of a significant number of Black and Spanish-speaking personnel," especially veterans.*

"We know better than anyone else that the way prisons are run, the walls are used to impose secrecy while varying degrees of deliberate damage are done to us," reads a statement at the conclusion of the demands.

It continues, "In riot after riot the same pattern emerges, months or years of

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New Action Group

YoungUnionists To Meet In City

by David Adams
Modern Times Staff

A new statewide organization of young trade unionists will come to New Haven for a series of organizing meetings, beginning on March 22. The group, which calls itself the Young Unionists Action League (YUAL), is founded on principles that include the mutual support of all trade unionists regardless of age, sex, or nationality, and the active participation of unionists in educational, lawmaking, political, and community work.

YUAL is less tha a year old, yet it has already engaged in a wide variety of activities an has launched a membership drive with meetings in Hartford and Bridgeport, in addition to the planned meetings in New Haven. The first New Haven meeting will be held at 7:30 pm on March 22 at the office of Local 1199 of the National Hospital and Nursing Home Employees Union at 152 Temple St. A film, **The Inheritance**, which traces some of the history of American labor organizing, will be shown.

YUAL was formed in May 1971, following a series of seminars attended by a group of young unionists at the Labor Education Center of the University of Cinnecticut. The participants in the seminar were sponsored by the Connecticut State Labor Council, AFL-CIO.

Four Basic Principles

With the help of state labor officials, YUAL was established as a formal group based on four principles:

1. To unite in this organization, regardless of race, creed, color, sex, or nationality, all union members with young ideas.

2. To work for the elimination of racial and sexual discrimination.

3. To motivate the active participation of members, particularly young members, in educational, legislative, political, civic, social, welfare, community and other activities.

4. To render assistance to the labor movement when and where needed.

According to Lynn Zawacki, chair person of the YUAL, the group is now undertaking a comprehensive membership drive acrosss the state that emphasizes personal contacts with Central Labor Councils, local unions, and individual union members. The group already numbers over 50 and hopes to pass 100 in April.

One role of YUAL is education. According to Zawacki, "Many young unionists have very little knowledge about unions, their history, activities, and policies. The formal educational system has failed to impart factual knowledge and complete information about unions to these young people when they are in school."

Educational Programs

YUAL has launched a variety of educational programs. To combat the antilabor bias of schoolbooks, they have initiated a Union Information Program for students.Members visit classes in high schools and vocational schools, show labor films, hold discussions, and distribute union publications.

In an attempt to overcome the antilabor bias of the media, the Young Unionists Action League established a letter-to-the-editors campaign. Members submitted letters in opposition

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Who really pays our taxes?

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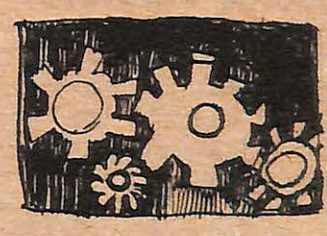

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DYNAMITE FOR BREAKFAST

Welfare Caseworkers Challenge Policy

The following article is adapted from a special edition of the **Connecticut Union of Welfare Employees Newsletter** *of Local 629, SEIU.*

The Connecticut Union of Welfare Employees (CUWE) has filed a suit against State Welfare Commissioner Henry White. The suit challenges White's policies since 1971, which have resulted in a systematic cutback in welfare services and a misuse of social workers.

The suit, according to CUWE attorney David Rosen, is the first to challenge any aspect of the separation of services plan promoted by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. (HEW) and used in many states. It shows how Commissioner White's separation of State Welfare Department functions into income maintenance and services had resulted in a a cutback of all welfare services.

The suit has two main thrusts: the first is that the state hiring freeze has resulted in a falling level of services at the same time that the welfare rolls are rising. The suit is based on the fact that 75% of all the money the State Welfare Department spends is immediately reimbursed by the federal government. As a requirement for receiving federal funds, a state must meet certain minimum standards, which, according to the suit, are not being met.

Services Not Available

The second main point of the suit is that welfare services are not available to all who need them. Services, the suit alleges are given only to those people who have enough knowledge or initiative or just happpen to ask for the services available from the State Welfare Department. As a consequence, most families without being informed are missing out on services that the Welfare Department is required to give them by law.

HEW Secretary Elliot Richardson is also named as a defendent along with White because the federal government is responsible for supervising the state's welfare program.

The suit also says that White has arranged the staffing so that case workers in different parts of the state get unequal case loads.

End the Freeze

CUWE is asking the court to end the hiring freeze of welfare case workers so long as the state is receiving millions of dollars from the federal government. The union also hopes that the court will also force White to use more caseworkers in the jobs they were originally hired for. Relief for welfare workers may also come from reducing caseloads in the area of services. to enable them to give adequate assistance to families.

Acccording to federal law, every welfare receipient under Aid For Dependent Children (AFDC) must have a service plan made for them by the Department of Welfare. Under White's separation of services plan, these service programs are not created for the great majority of AFCDC families. The only contact these families have with the Department is to receive income or to have determinations on eligibility and amounits of assistance.

Tenants Vote

On Monday evening, March 13, the Tenants' Representative Council met to elect new officers and to reaffirm the group's program. About 60 people, representing all the public housing projects in the city, attended. New officers are: Andrew Rankin, treasurer; Connie Fleming, secretary; Fleeta Gambrel, corresponding secretary; Jessie Snipes, first vice-president; Alberta Russell, second vice-president; James Harrison, sergeant-at-arms; Paul Lincoln, assistant sergeant-at-arms; and Leroy Gomes, president. The officers were elected for a two-year term. The Tenants' Representative Council wants to make sure that the New Haven Housing Authority becomes more responsive to tenants and seeks to prevent evictions without prior notice. The Council feels that one of its most pressing issues is to keep up with the present Housing Authority modernization program, which is now in its second phase. Each housing project has submitted requests that they see as urgent. The Council will check to see that these requests are met and that tenants are hired to work on repairs. Another crucial issue is funding. Applications have been submitted to the United Fund and there are possibilities for aid from the Housing Authority. ***(MT photo by Theresa Hammie.)***

Hill Teen Center Plans Soul Dance And Talent Show

Ramona Marshall, Jocelyn Marshall, Marie Hawkins, and Joyce Wylie, active members of the Hill Teen Center, are staging a talent show and dance there on March 24. They advertise the show with this lively jingle:

Dig it!
Say it loud and check out either,
Get involved with the jungle fever.
There's no others so take no chances,
Dig on the soul of talent and dances.
A Soulful Talent Show and Dance.

The show is open to the public. Tickets can be purchased at the Hill Teen Center, 610 Howard Avenue, $1.25 in advance, $1.50 at the door.

The fun starts at 7:30 pm.

Children's March

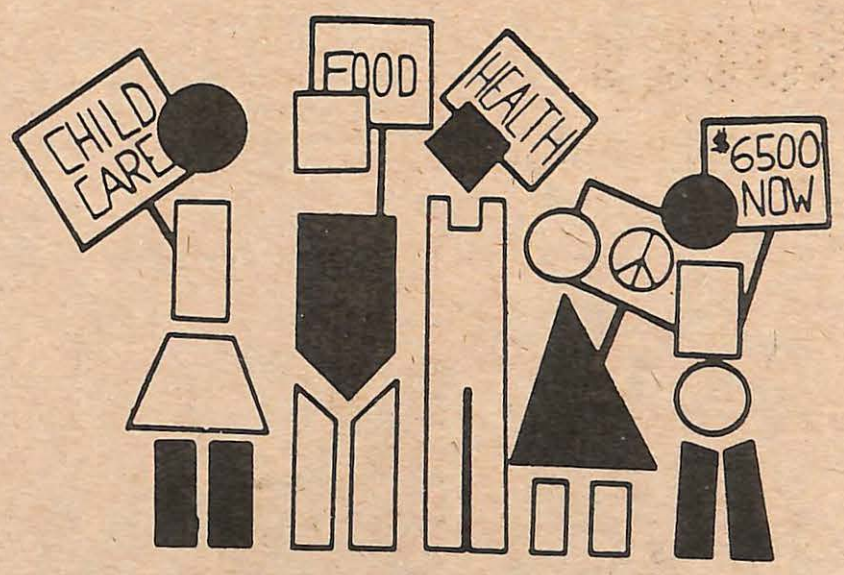
City Coalition Against F.A.P.

The New Haven Welfare Moms and a coalition of other New Haven organizations have announced plans for mobilizing with other local groups and organizations, as a part of a nation-wide "Children's March for Survival" in Washington, D.C. on March 25, 1972.

The prime focus of the march will be to defeat the Family Assistance Plan(FAP), and the march is timed to coincide with the Senate's floor debate on FAP. The New Haven groups stated: "From Willowbrook to Mississippi, from Brownsville to Harlem to the wretched migrant labor camps of California, the survival of our children is in danger.

"In Connecticut and across the nation funds for education have been cut; the schoo! lunch program has been cut; the food stamp program has been cut; the child care bill was vetoed: welfare funds have been cut.

"Passage of the Welfare bill will have a disastrous effect on millions of the nation's children whose families depend on welfare. Ninety percent of families now receiving public aid could be cut back. There are no provisions in the bill for bringing the level of assistance up to the lower living standard of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Increased unemployment, increasing poverty, and increasing welfare loads must, therefore, force Congress to enact real welfare reform."



The New Haven Welfare Moms, and other groups held a public workshop on Wednesday, March 15 at Lee High School to explain the reasons for the march. At the workshop, information about the provisions of FAP and other sections of the bill, which is known as HR1, was provided. Arrangements were made for buses, medical care and other services for the trip to Washington on March 25th.

In addition to the defeat of FAP, the Children's March for Survival will call for a universal daycare program, a campaign to end malnutrition among children through expanded food programs, improvements in child health care, and an educational system where children can truly learn.

The activities in Washington on March 25 will include a short march around the White House. Hearings will be held to receive testimony from experts in child care, health and nutrition. There will be a children's festival with games, art shows and a musicale---all for and by the children. Sightseeing tours and trips to the Smithsonian Institute and other places of interest to the children will be conducted.

Dozens of organizations and individuals are sponsoring this march. Among them are the National Association of Social Workers, the National Welfare Rights Organization, Mrs. Coretta Scott King, Dr. George Wiley, Hon. Bella Abzug and Dr. Benjamin Spock.

Participants in the sponsoring coalition called the New Haven Coalition for Children's Survival include the Social Service Employees Meeting, the New Haven Committee for Peace and Justice, the Medical Committee for Human Rights, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, and Rev. Richard Waddell, Jr. of the First Church of Christ in New Haven (organizational affiliation listed for identification purposes only). For further information telephone 776-3416..

Hospital Workers Win Back Pay By Long Fight

from Hospital Workers Newsletter

Workers at the Yale-New Haven Hospital will receive back pay due to them for the period between October 4 and November 15. The hospital workers were supposed to have received their raises in October, but the hospital administration used Nixon's wage freeze to stall the increases even though the raises had been promised last July.

The Concerned Hospital Workers (CHW), a group of hospital workers attempting to organize their co-workers into a union, had appealed the decision to withhold the raises to the Internal Revenue Service(IRS). On February 14 the CHW received a letter from the IRS stating that the retroactive pay increases were allowed within the wage freeze restrictions.

The following statement commenting on the retroactive pay is taken from the last issue of the Hospital Workers Newsletter.

The pay we won is called "Retroactive because it was due us in the past. We should have received the pay raise on October 4. When we did receive the raise, on November 14, the first six weeks raise was clearly retroactive.

When the Pay Board ruled in January and the Concerned Hospital Workers filed a claim for the money with the IRS, it was a little more retroactive.

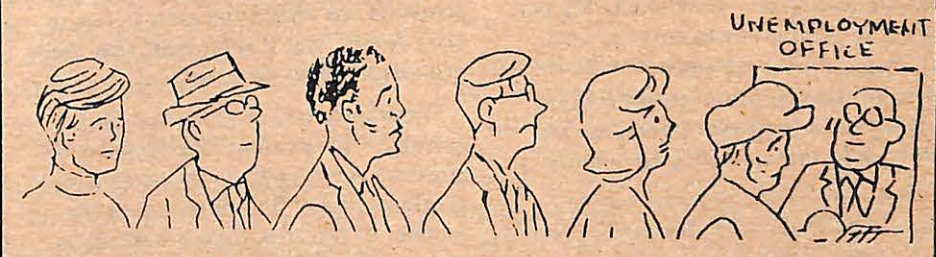
When the hospital was informed by the IRS in February that they owed us this money and would have to pay it, it was more retroactive still.

That's six months interest the hospital can earn on our money--- plus how about the people who have quit in the meantime?

But without our fight for this money, it would have remained retroactive forever. We regard this money as only a small down payment on what we deserve and will win through union organization.

It's an old story at Yale-New Haven Hospital. Millions for construction and pennies for the workers. Two more stories will be added to the eight-story Memorial Unit. (MT photo by R. Milici.)

Labor Notes



UNEMPLOYMENT STILL HIGH IN CITY

New Haven has the fourth lowest unemployment rate of the state's 17 labor market areas according to the Connecticut Labor Department. The statewide unemployment stands at 9.4% up from 9.1% last month. This fact is little consolation to the 14,800 unemployed in the New Haven area (7.8% of the work force--up from 7.2% last month.) According to the Connecticut Labor Department there is a surplus of engineers, technicians, programmers, teachers, in the New Haven area as well as assemblers and unskilled factory workers. That's just about everybody.

NLRB ALLOWS UNION ELECTION AT PRATT & WHITNEY

The National Labor Relations Board has ordered a union representation election at Pratt & Whitney in North Haven in response to a petition of a group of workers trying to replace the current union (UAW local 1234) with an independent union (Independent Aircraft Machinists). An election date will be worked out in consultation with the independent union, the UAW and Pratt and Whitney. The election must be held before the contract expiration date in May.

UE Strikes Whitney Blake

by Matt Borenstein
Modern Times Staff

Workers at Whitney-Blake Corp. in Hamden have decided to strike after viewing the company's last offer for a new contract. The final strike decision was made at an afternoon union meeting on March 14.

The previous week the Whitney-Blake workers voted 250-3 by departments to strike if the negotiating committee made no further progress. The contract expired on March 1, and the workers, represented by Local 299 of the United Electrical Workers (UE), went on strike standby until the decision on March 14.

On February 29, in an afternoon meeting the union membership rejected a Whitney Blake three-year offer which called for major revisions in the contract. According to UE business agent, Harry Kaplan, the company was asking the union to give up gains won over 27 years. For example, Whitney-Blake wants to change seniority provisions where the most senior employee gets first chance at a new job opening. Whitney-Blake also wanted to eliminate bumping rights in the case of layoffs.

Whitney-Blake also likes the wage limitations of the Pay Board, but the union is asking for a wage increase based on the workers' needs. According to Kaplan, they are far apart on both contract language and the economic package.

Met During Work

The membership met Tuesday afternoon (March 13) during working hours for a final look at the company's offer. The union meets during the work day to assure maximum attendance. (The first and second shift workers are sure to attend and the third shift comes to work a little early to attend.)The meeting on February 29, which rejected the last Whitney-Blake proposal was also held during working hours.

The company was notified of the meeting and complained but there was nothing they could do about it. When a new contract and a possible strike is involved the UE feels that maximum membership participation is essential.

Raises No Bargain

Yale Ups Salaries

by Yale Non faculty Action Committee

The Yale Non-Faculty Action Committee is glad to see that the Yale administration is beginning to respond to one of the grievances raised during the union drive last *year: it is finally correcting a salary inequity that existed among non-faculty employees. Many Yale employees have been earning only the minimum salary for their job classification, despite many years of service. Yale is now adding $125 per year, above the minimum, for each year of service, up to four years. This increase, however, affects less than half the employees at Yale and in many cases means increases of only $1–$2 per week.*

YNFAC has many questions to ask about these increases: 1)wasn't the University aware of this "compression" when they readjusted minimum salaries last July? meanwhile many nonfaculty employees have lost 8 months of higher salaries. 2)employees were told that Yale didn't have any money for raises - where is this money coming from? are non-faculty jobs being taken away? are dining hall jobs closing down? are prices going up? 3) what happens to employees who have worked for more than four years at Yale –– there is now a new "compression" at the four years of service level; 4) doesn't rewarding longevity only in a salary grade and not for years of service at Yale fail to recognize people who were *recently promoted to a higher salary grade? 5) these "increases" means very little real money –– when are real changes in salary going to come?*

YNFAC knows that Yale is still trying to save money while saving face. Thus, the union, which lost an election for official recognition last year, remains an active union organization –– signing up new members, processing grievances, publishing a newsletter and pushing the university to correct other non-faculty inequities. We are glad to note that a new grievance procedure, more in line with one suggested by YNFAC last year, is in the works. YNFAC believes that, through pressure, it can push Yale a long way toward solving problems, but that inequities and loopholes will continue as long as the administration has the exclusive power to determine working conditions. Thus, the union drive continues.

YNFAC members meet during organizing drive. (MT photo by N. Beck.)

Danbury Inmates Strike For Union Rights

by Marion Brown
Committee for Non-Violent Action

Prisoners at Danbury Federal Prison have united in a work strike in an effort to get higher wages and a recognized labor union. The 749 inmates supported the strike nearly 100% for over a week. During this time several men, singled out as strike leaders, were thrown in the "hole"; a prisoners' negotiating committee was formed and formally recognized; prison activities were drastically curtailed, meals cut to two a day, and all men locked in their dorms.

As the fear of reprisals increased, many men returned to work, even though no formal negotiations on substantive issues had even begun. After nearly two weeks, about 50 men are still refusing to work.

Representative Dellums, several members of the staff, and Tom Buck, both advisors to Representative William Anderson, met on March 8--tenth day of the strike--with men in segregation and with members of the inmate committee still on strike. Dellums also met with prison officials and Federal Bureau of Prison officials from Washington. Rep. Dellums is expected to make an important statement on his visit in the near future.

Similar Congressional visits have been made at Lewisburg Federal Prison where inmates are also on strike.

Laborers in a $58 million a year industry, such as the Federal Prison Industries, Ind. need a union! John J. Norton, warden at Danbury, has informed prisoners and press that he will not allow or recognize a prisoners' union. However, *Herman Schwartz, lawyer-mediator from Attica, has filed a suit for the right of* prisoners to organize a union. The suit began as a result of the work strike at Lewisburg Federal Prison where 18 men are still in the "hole." It is now a class action on behalf of all federal prisons. The success of this suit will open the way for a union at Danbury.

The suit also deals with first amendment rights for prisoners receiving disciplinary action. Schwartz is acting for 12 of the men still on strike and now in the "hole" at Danbury.

Prison Industries

Prison Industries is regulated by the Federal Prison Industries Inc., whose board of directors includes the director of federal prisons, George Meany, representing labor and others who represent agricultural, industrial and military interests. The products of Federal Prison Industries are sold to the government.

While paying prison inmates salaries ranging from 17 to 46 cents per hour, the FPI made $58,355,621 in sales in fiscal 1970. Five million of that was given to the US Treasury.

Within the past year, correctional institutions in Danbury and at Lompoc, Cal., devoted more of their inmates' labor to the manufacture of electronic cables for missiles. Lompoc Clothing Industry was completely closed, while Danbury's glove industry was cut 50%.

The desire of the men inside to take control over their own lives, and the conviction that they were able to do so, has been the motive force behind this strike. These men decided for over a week that they would not be pawns. For eight days they evaluated and gave value to their own labor, rather than accept a devaluation at the hands of FPI. Though no demands have yet been granted, no issues resolved as a result of this strike, new powers have been unleashed: the power of self-respect and the power of collective action.

Support the men still on strike. Join the vigil daily 1-4 p.m. at Danbury Federal Prison. Write, telephone or call upon your Warden John J. Norton, your congressmen and senators, your newspapers. For more information contact Marion and Dave Brown New England Committee for Nonviolent Action, Voluntown, Conn., 376-9970, or Ruth Tewksbury, Waterbury, 754-3542.

Guards Join Prison Protest

Modern Times Staff

Problems inside the State Correctional Institution at Somers should come as no surprise to Governor Meskill. As long ago as last November, the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME), representing prison guards, wrote a letter to Meskill, complaining about conditions there.

According to Warren Kaverly, an AFSCME spokesman, Meskill declined to meet with AFSCME, but said he would have Prison Commissioner Manson sit down with them "in the very near future." Kaverly told Modern Times, "Manson has been avoiding us ever since and has yet to meet with us."

"Now the prisoners committee has given a list of demands to Manson," Kaverly noted. "Some of them are very reasonable. I'd like to see how Manson is going to answer them."

"We picketed every state correctional institution last fall," Kaverly recalled. "The problem we saw was inadequate staffing, not enough money in the Governor's budget. The problem still hasn't changed today. We have just enough staff for custodial care and nothing else."

"They figure on a 3 to 1 ratio of prisoners to staff," Kaverly noted, "but at any one time we may have 300 men in the dining hall and only 4 officers. The administration brags about the number of officers on a shift, but you find out out they're all out taking prisoners to court."

"The State doesn't even pay for one full time psychiatrist," said Kaverly. "This is the kind of detail the public never hears.

"You have a hostile atmosphere that builds up between prisoners and guards because of all this. If it could be changed, then prisoners and prison guards wouldn't have to see themselves as antagonists. But you can't get that when all you're running is a pen."

At noon on Saturday, March 4, a spirited group of about 75 people rallied to protest excessive bail and security provisions being levied against Angela Davis. The group demanded an end to the gag rule and travel restrictions imposed on Davis and also demanded the removal of the trial to San Francisco and a larger courtroom.
(MT photo by M. Borenstein.)

Reformers Hit Prison Budget Cuts

John Batchelor
CBCI member.

Commissioner of Correction Manson has dealt the state prison system an unfortunate blow by backing down on his budget demands.

In his original request, the Commissioner had asked for $21.5 million. Governor Meskill proposed a reduced budget of only $20 million. On Friday March 3 a group from Citizens for Better Correctional Institutions CBCI, a New Haven area group, went to Hartford planning to support Manson in opposing the cuts.

They were dismayed to hear Manson state before the Appropriations Committee that the Governor's proposal would do fine and even produce a small surplus.

The CBCI members spoke out against the slashing of the alcohol and drug treatment program from $440,000 to a mere $140,000. They also said that medical equipment and library facilities were so bad that more money should be spent on them. But without Manson's support their efforts were to little avail.

In the last three months, the group has become more active and has formed committees. Members include ex-inmates, probation officers, church members, students and lawyers.

In the year that CBCI has been active, several hundred people have become involved. Meetings are held twice a month and 40-50 people regularly attend.

Bonding Fund Frees Poor

by John Batchelor

In only two months of operation the Wider City Parish as a community-based bonding agency has provided freedom for more than 100 people! It is already one of the most successful bail funds in New England.

More than half the inmates of the Whalley jail have not been convicted of any crime. They are in jail simply because they are poor. With the money bail system the wealthy always go free while they wait their trial. They can put up the full bond amount in cash or property and get it all back afterwards.

The poor have to go to a bondsman and pay a premium of seven or 10% of their bond. On average that's $40–50 and it is non-returnable.

The judges set bail by the nature of the charge, not by the defendant's ability to pay. So bail clearly discriminates on the basis of wealth.

With the help of the New Haven Foundation and some local churches Rev. Tom Scott was able to raise the $15,000 necessary for him to obtain a bondsman's license.

If he could continue to bail people out at the rate he has been doing then the chronic overcrowding at the Whalley jail would soon be alleviated.

However, Connecticut bonds are high so all the original money in the fund is now tied up and new bonds can only be written as previous cases come to trial. This means that every week Rev. Scott has to turn down many people for lack of money. In particular he is quite unable to help anyone with a large bond.

However there is a simple way to help. The fund can be increased by personal loans. If, for instance, you have some money in a savings account you could transfer that into Tom Scott's account. He could then use it to put up bonds. The interest he collects and the small bond fees would go towards administrative costs and increasing the size of the fund for the future. At three months notice the money lent could be returned with the knowledge that it had been serving a truly useful purpose.

In a way the bondsmen help to make the bail system more tolerable. However they have no obligation to write bonds for everyone who needs one. Their particular concern is maximum profit for the least effort, especially as many are part-timers. Some defendants wait in jail with bonds as low as $25 because the bondsman's effort is not worth the small profit he could make.

Rev. Scott's bail fund was set up to free people from jail, not to make profits. So it will only charge fees that defendants can afford and cater better to their needs. But it is essential that there is enough money to go around.

Improving jails is a long and difficult task. In the short run the most effective way to reduce the detrimental effects on the poor is to reduce the number of inmates. This is best achieved by eliminating pretrial detention, which makes nonsense of the presumption of innocence until proven guilty.

Tom Scott does not rely on monetary guarantees. He is more interested in community ties - a job, family connections, local residence, and friends. These are at least as good a guarantee as property that a defendant has a stake in the community and will stand trial. To prove it, no one out of those first 100 has skipped trial. Occasional forfeitures can be expected but these will be covered by the small fees charged.

Enquiries about contributions on bonds should go to the Wider City Parish, YWCA, 48 Howe St., tel. 624-6515.

Paid Informer Testifies In Harrisburg

by Reed Smith
Waterbury Committee of Conscience

The trial of the "Harrisburg eight" going on now in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, has become a symbol of government action against anti-war activists across the country. The defendants in the case include Father Phil Berrigan, a Josephite priest currently serving a six year sentence in the federal correctional institution in Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, on charges of destroying draft records.

The government's principle witness, Boyd Douglas, spent the first week in March in the witness chair.

Douglas was an inmate at the Federal Penitentiary in Lewisburg, Pa. where Fr. Berrigan, one of the defendants, was a prisoner. Douglas was released from prison daily to attend Bucknell as a student and served as a messenger between Berrigan and other defendants outside the prison.

The US government's case is being built on Douglas' testimony and copies of letters which Douglas claims he delivered between Fr. Berrigan and Sister Elizabeth McAlister. Douglas copied the letters for the FBI and then passed them on.

So far he has testified that the defendants planned to coordinate their plans to kidnap Presidential adviser Henry Kissinger and blow up heating ducts in government buildings in Washington, D. C. He stated Monday, March 6, that the defendants hastily abandoned the plot when J. Edgar Hoover told a Senate subcommittee about it in November 1970. Douglas had said the plan was to blow up the heating ducts on February 14, 1971 and kidnap Kissinger the next day.

Witness Discredited

The defense revealed that Douglas is an ex-convict who asked the FBI for $50,000 for his role as informer against the defendants. He has a record of forgery, impersonation and assault. Douglas' father made a statement to the press earlier that his son never tells the truth.

Jane Hoover, a Bucknell coed, called in as a witness by the government, said Douglas urged her to join a draft board raid and discussed explosives with her, whereas, she testified, none of the defendants ever mentioned these to her. Hoover also testified that, less than two months after they met, Douglas suddenly proposed to her, telling her that he was dying of cancer and had only six months to a year to live.

$36 a Day Payoff

Douglas did not get his requested $50,000 from the FBI. However, the defense revealed that since he began informing for the FBI in the late spring of 1970, he received $1500 for draft board raid information in Rochester plus a few hundred dollars for expenses.

Since last December, he has received $36 a day in "witness fees and per diem expenses."

In an unexpected break for the defense last week, the government released Douglas' letter of October 3, 1970 in which he stated his requirements of $50,000 plus a fake army honorable discharge so "I can settle out West and it will look as though I just returned from Asia." Defense Attorney Leonard Boudin theorized that the government, by releasing the letter, was undercutting any future blackmail attempt by Douglas.

Lawyer Files Suits Against Police

Modern Times Staff

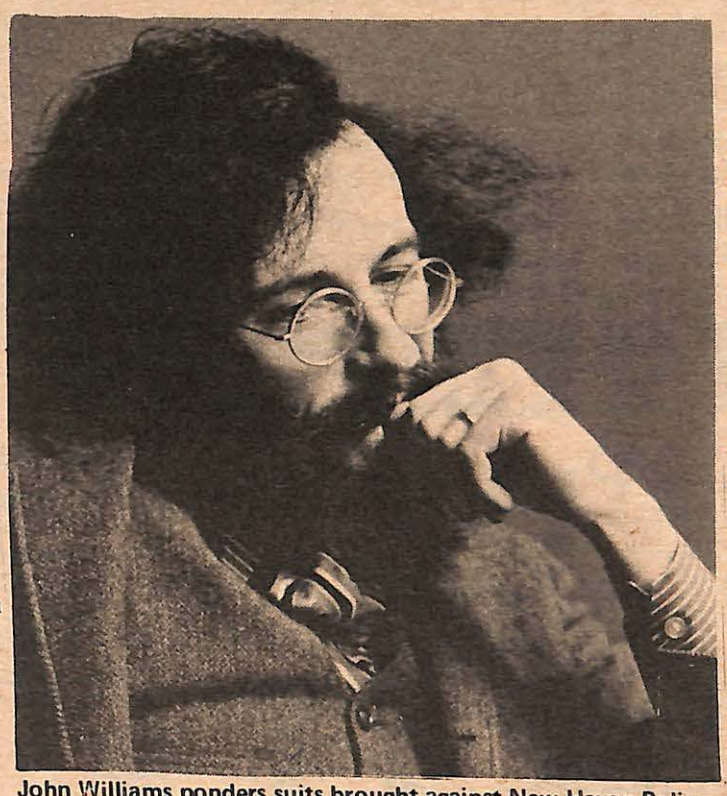
John Williams, a New Haven Attorney with the firm of Roraback. Williams and Avery has recently brought his twelfth civil suit against members of the New Haven Police Department. In the following interview with Modern Times, Attorney Williams goes into some of his thoughts about the suits and what he hopes to accomplish.

The suit, on behalf of 12 different plaintiffs, allege police misconduct ranging from improper detention and brutality to false arrest and the use of informers to plant drugs on the plaintiffs. The defendants in the suits are detectives of the Gambling and Narcotics Squad. Also named is Chief of Police Biago DiLieto and other officers of the Detective Division.

Q. What impact do you think these suits will have on the police department and the community in general?

Well first off, it may be several years before anything happens with these suits in court. Contrary to my hopes and expectations there have been no real changes in police conduct so far, but similar actions have been successful in other states and this is a good sign.

To make a real impact on the community there must be lawyers ready to file suits in over half the cases of police misconduct that comes to our attention. This is the manner in which we can hope to bring about long range reform. One of the reasons that such suits have not been successful in the past, in achieving real reform, is that they have been one shot affairs. When they're filed against one particular cop in one particular incident the old cop is often just replaced with a new one that's just as bad.



John Williams ponders suits brought against New Haven Police Department.

Q. All the suits that you have filed so far are related to drugs. Does that mean that this is the only area where police misconduct occurs?

No it doesn't, but I think the area of drugs is really the area to look at. This is where misconduct is always worse right now. One reason is that this is the area where the public is most irrational in its demands on the police department. It's never been entirely clear just what the public wants from the cops, especially in this area, the area of drugs.

What many people say when they express concern is that they are not so much worried about drugs per se, but the crime that goes along with it. What they want in the end is to get the pushers, hoping to get drugs off the streets. Now when there is a really big seizure of heroin the price of what's left on the streets skyrockets and the panic increases all over. The result is that the user needs more money to pay the higher prices and if anything there is even more crime.

Q. Do you see any answers to the problems you have encountered with the Police Department?

It's difficult to know how ultimately to deal with the police department. They are very isolated from the public. They themselves are not elected and it's hard to believe that a new mayor or board of Alderman will make that much difference In a sense even the Chief is a prisoner of his own force. Even the best of men in that position will hesitate in making a move towards reform for fear of losing support of the men on the force.

Q. Have you tried any method, other than this current round of law suits, of taking action against the police in cases of misconduct?

At first I tried having the police arrested like normal citizens by filing criminal complaints with the prosecutor. When nothing happened there I went to the State's Attorney's Office. They just laughed. Other attorneys have tried going to the FBI. Still others have gone to the Board of Police Commissioners. The most that would happen here is that the officers involved would get a short suspension from their job in cases when any other citizen would be doing six months in jail. Even a suspension is rare in most cases.

Q. Aside from collecting damages for each of your clients, what purpose do you see in the repeated filing of these suits?

Well, I think the police department must be put on notice that law in general will act on police misconduct. I am hoping that other lawyers in New Haven will get ideas and help from these lawsuits. Although the police aren't usually subject to criminal law like other citizens, they will be held accountable to civil law like everybody else.

April Peace Events Slated

Anti War Calendar

April 15-22 is being called Peace Action Week in New Haven, and April, in general, is a month full of anti-war activities planned by a number of groups. Here is a calendar of events.

April 1. Harrisburg, Pennsylvania and San Jose, California. There will be two national anti-war rallies, one on each coast, sponsored by the National United Committee to Free Angela Davis, the Harrisburg Defense Committee, and the Peoples' Coalition for Peace and Justice. The April 1 demonstrations are also endorsed by the National Peace Action Coalition.

San Jose is the site of the trial of Angela Davis, black woman communist and anti-war activist, who is on trial for her life on the charge of having owned (and furnished?) the guns used in the Marin County Courthouse escape several years ago. Harrisburg is the site of the trial of eight anti-war activists including Father Phillip Berrigan (See related story above.).

Local chapters of the Angela Davis Defense Committee, the Harrisburg Defense Committee (The Waterbury Committee of Conscience), the New Haven Coalition for Peace and Justice and the New Haven Peace Action Coalition are working together to publicize the rallies and arrange transportation to Harrisburg. For transportation, call the Angela Davis bookstore 865-5535.

April 15. New Haven. The Connecticut Vietnam Veterans against the War will conduct a day-long investigation of war crimes in Vietnam. There will also be a panel, organized in part by several G. I. organizing projects, dealing with the G. I. Movement and resistance inside the armed forces, a demonstration on the Green from 12 until 2:00 and leafletting in the community. Saturday evening an anti-war concert is being planned in downtown New Haven, though details are not yet available. For information call the New Haven Peace Peace Action Coalition, 777-4265, or the Air War Collective, 624-6525 or 624-6744.

April 16. New Haven. Yale's Battell Chapel. A teach-in will feature Fred Branfman, a correspondent who spent four years in Laos and knows first hand the nature of the air war in that country. Other participants will include Ngo Vinh Long, the official American representative of the South Vietnam National Student Union, anti-war professor Noam Chomsky and others. For details, call the Air War Collective.

April 17. Stratford, Conn. Demonstrators from New Haven as well as from the rest of New England will commit non-violent disobediance at the gate of United Aircraft's Sikorsky Division. Sikorsky makes helicopters which are used in the war in Indochina. Sikorsky also lays off production workers as contracts come and go, giving them no job security or decent pay. Demonstrators who do not wish to commit civil disobedience will continue the demonstration at a legal distance away.

April 19. New Haven. In conjunction with a call by the National Student Anti-war Conference for a day of high school speakouts against the war, students in several local high schools are planning anti-war programs for April 19. For details call Barry Weissglass at 432-0099.

April 22. New York City and Los Angeles. National demonstrations planned since last December by the national convention of the Peace Action Coalition. The New York rally will assemble in Central Park, march through the Puerto Rican neighborhoods in Columbus Avenue, and down Broadway to Times Square and Bryant Park. Buses will leave from the New Haven Green at 8 A. M. Saturday morning ($3 roundtrip for schoolbuses or $5 roundtrip for coaches). Call the New Haven Peace Action Coalition for information or bus tickets.

Editorial

Vigilance and Unity

Recent government decisions make it essential that the American Labor movement be more vigilant than ever. It is all too obvious that prices have risen while wages (except for the members of the strongest unions) have remained stationary. Wage earners are bearing the brunt of the U.S. economic burden.

When American corporations are having difficulty keeping their profits up, they turn to the government to help them out. Recently, American corporations have received billions of dollars directly in the form of tax breaks and indirectly in the form of wage controls on workers.

Government imposed wage limits in the United States as well as Great Britain present a new level of struggle for organized labor and an almost impossible situation for unorganized workers.

The dock workers on the West Coast, the telephone maintenance workers in New York, and the mine workers in Great Britain have just ended long strikes not only against private corporations, but also against government policies set up to maintain the economic power of private enterprise.

The 280,000 British coal miners held out for seven weeks against the government-run National Coal Board which manages the industry. The coal miners had to stop the whole country (Great Britain depends on coal for electrical power and heating) before they could break the wage limitations set by the government.

The West Coast longshoremen held out for 134 days (interrupted for 80 days by a Taft-Hartley injunction) and won a wage increase far above the 5.5% Pay Board guideline. Just after a settlement was reached, Nixon pushed a compulsory arbitration law through Congress for that strike. The telephone maintenance workers in New York were out seven months before reaching an agreement with AT&T, also far above the Pay Board guideline.

The settlements of the American strikes must go before the Pay Board. There remains the possibility that the gains of over six months of strike could be wiped out. The amount of unity and power demanded of the labor movement is therefore at a new level. Even after long strikes, unions must face the Pay Board, compulsory arbitration and more anti-labor laws if the first two don't work.

A single union, like the West Coast dock workers (ILU) which has shown solidarity and strength in a long strike, will need the strength of the whole labor movement to fight the "legal machinery" of the government. Unity and increased membership for unions is not only necessary for workers to progress, but also it is now clear that unions must work harder to just defend the gains they already have.

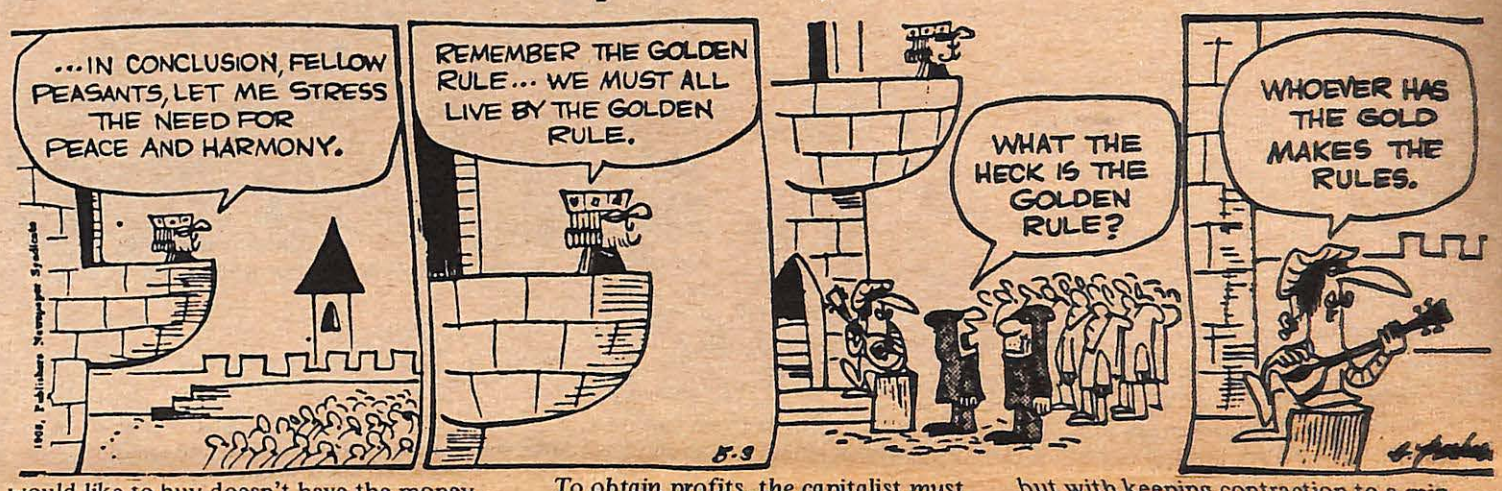
Introduction to Socialism

Depressions Produced By Capitalist System

In response to reader' requests, Modern Times *is beginning a series of articles on Socialism. We hope to inform and stimulate the thoughts of our readers.*

We've chosen to reprint a series, "The ABC of Socialism" *by the late Leo Huberman. For many years, he taught classes for working people in the National Maritime Union and elsewhere across the United States, His skill was the ability to take complicated ideas and express them simply and clearly.*

We think the introduction that he himself wrote is the best way to start the series for Modern Times. *Modern Times welcomes responses and questions from readers about any points raised in this series.*


...IN CONCLUSION, FELLOW PEASANTS, LET ME STRESS THE NEED FOR PEACE AND HARMONY.
REMEMBER THE GOLDEN RULE... WE MUST ALL LIVE BY THE GOLDEN RULE.
WHAT THE HECK IS THE GOLDEN RULE?
WHOEVER HAS THE GOLD MAKES THE RULES.

The fact that most people struggle just to make ends meet, while a very few are really rich, helps cause economic crises and depressions.

The income of the mass of people is ordinarily too small to consume the product of industry.

The income of the wealthy is frequently too large for profitable investment in a market so limited by the poverty of the many.

The bulk of the population which would like to buy doesn't have the money. The few who have the money have so much they can't possibly spend it all.

The expansion of industry has leaped forward on seven-league boots; the expansion of consumer purchasing power has dragged along at a snail's pace.

The problem of mass production is solved; the problem of mass sales of the goods produced is not solved.

The market for goods exists in terms of workers' needs; it does not exist in terms of their ability to pay for the goods they need.

The result is those periodic breakdowns of the system which we call crisis and depression.

To obtain profits, the capitalist must pay as little as possible to his workers.

To sell his products, the capitalist must pay as much as possible to his workers.

He can't do both.

Low wages make high profits possible, but at the same time they make profits impossible because they reduce the demand for goods.

Insoluble contradiction.

Within the framework of the capitalist system, there is no way out. *We must have depressions.*

After the crisis of 1929, it seemed that the United States had left behind it forever the period when capitalism could still expand. Henceforth it was to be concerned not with generating expansion but with keeping contraction to a minimum.

The people wanted jobs. Their chances of getting them were slim.

There was, however, one way in which the capitalist system could provide jobs. There was one way in which the paralyzing defects of capitalism - underconsumption and overproduction - could be overcome. There was one way by which the overhanging fear of surplus could be dispelled - one way in which everything that was produced could be sold at a profit.

There was a cure for capitalism's fatal disease of crisis and depression.

WAR

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MODERN TIMES

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MODERN TIMES is published by the American Independent Movement (AIM) as its political organ. Work on MODERN TIMES is done by volunteers, both members and non-members of AIM. The political views of AIM are given in the editorial. We encourage contributions from members of the New Haven community in the form of articles and letters.

MODERN TIMES is a paper to tell the story of and by the people of New Haven. We don't get that kind of news in commercial papers run for profit. There is no place else where the work and play of people who aren't rich is considered important enough to write about. There is no place else in New Haven where the problems of working women and men are told by them instead of by their bosses. There is no place else where the hunger, bad housing and education, lack of health care and police harassment that people live with is told by them.

We live in the richest country in the world. But only a few people get to use most of this wealth for themselves. We must all work together to claim the wealth we all helped to create. Then there would be no need to strike for a few more crumbs, waste our resources and labor on rockets and bombs, or waste the lives of our young men in wars like Vietnam. We would produce what we need—not what is profitable.

The American Independent Movement (AIM) has been working since 1966 to get people together against the rich, powerful few who run New Haven and the whole country. We want everyone to have good housing, good education, child care centers, recreation areas, decent helath care and decent jobs.

STAFF: David Adams, George Andrews, Harry Andrews, Gary Benenson, Matt Borenstein, Jerry Cohen, Ellen Comisso, Vittorio Comisso, Lillian Dimow, Joelle Dominski, Tony Dominski, Art Fleischner, Paul Gill, Sam Goodwin, Beverly Gouaux, Harry Henderson, Liz Henderson, Eileen Hoffman, Peter Jackson, Karl Lechow, Art Mazer, Ray Milici, Patti Miller, Laurie Nussdorfer, Kathy Quinn, Renee Pourier, Peter O'Connell, Naomi Resnick, Ruth Resnick, Florie Ricciuti, Dick Wieland, Mary Wieland, Henry Tamarin, Rick Wolff, Karen Wolff.

Write On

Letter From Canada

To the Editors:

I've been reading Modern Times — well, since it started publication as the AIM Newsletter. And I've (nearly) always enjoyed and respected it for a lot of reasons I won't bore you with. I'm writing now as a union member, an I.W.W. Our newspaper, the *Industrial Worker,* is trying to expand its coverage of labor and other related sorts of news. *Modern Times* seems to be one of the few papers that give any considerable coverage to the ordinary, extraordinary and just plain lunatic slings and arrows working people have to put up with on and off the job. Perhaps you might consider setting up a regular exchange of publications.

At the same time, I believe that the I.W.W. philosophy of revolutionary industrial unionism may be of interest to your readers. (I suppose I'm thinking of Mike Holodnak, whose pieces I always find pertinent.)

Most of what's been written about the Wobblies is what you might politely call mournful in tone, and usually neglects to mention that the I.W.W. is not only alive but growing and occasionally kicking. I.W.W. literature still comes out and is worth looking at.

Yours for a world of peace without exploitation of labor

Lisa Feldman
St. Johns ,Newfoundland

CHCP Clarification

To the Editors:

You failed to note when you printed Dr. Paul Lavietes clarification of the CHCP article that the copy for that article was sent to CHCP *before* it was printed.

Unfortunately, because of an unrelayed message about Modern Times' deadline, CHCP did not inform Modern Times of the corrections until the paper was printed.

Yours sincerely,

April Reiss,
Cheshire, Conn.

Money Talks

Taxes: Who Gets Taken ?

by Rick Wolff
Modern Times Staff

What do you know about the Federal Income Tax? Test your ideas.

MYTH: *The people earning the highest incomes in the U.S. have to pay taxes at a rate of 70%.*

FACT: *The Tax Reform Act of 1969 does declare a tax rate of 69.3% on incomes over $1 million, but after all the deductions and loop-holes, the actual tax rate on those incomes is less than half the declared rate (34%).*

MYTH: *Over the last twenty years, the very richest taxpayers have contributed a growing share of the government's income tax revenues.*

FACT: *In 1941, the richest 2% of US taxpayers contributed over 60% of all income tax revenues. The figures for 1968, however, show the richest 2% of taxpayers contributing less than 30%.*

MYTH: *The income tax hits hardest against the very richest and the very poorest Americans.*

FACT: *In 1968, over one fourth of all U.S. tax returns showed incomes of between $10,000 and $25,000. This fourth of all taxpayers had to contribute over 40% of all tax revenues. The middle incomes bear the heaviest tax burden. In* 1968, the poorest third of all *taxpayers, earning under $5000, contributed only 6% of all income tax revenues.*

A careful study of the Tax Table on this page will teach more lessons about our tax system - lessons that may surprise many.

How the Rich Escape

Now, how is it that the richer taxpayers can escape the high rates? How do they manage to make such a joke out of the basic principle of the progressive income tax - namely, that the most taxes should be paid by those most able to pay?

The two big loopholes for the rich are 1) the legally allowed deductions and 2) the capital gains tax bonanza.

"Deductions" are those payments made during the year, which you are allowed to subtract from your total earnings *before* you figure your tax obligation. The more deductions you can claim, the less of your income you need pay taxes on.

Highly paid executives and self-employed businessmen, professionals (especially doctors, professors and lawyers) - these groups benefit most from the deductions game. When eating out, when taking a vacation trip, when visiting a $40 per hour psychiatrist, they claim these expenses as either necessary costs oftheir business or essential medical costs.

Both kinds of costs are "deductibles" - too numerous even to list here - which a real tax expert knows all about. Of course, the average taxpayer has little notion of all the "deductible" tricks. But the rich tax-payer can afford the expert tax accountant/ lawyer who, for a fat fee, will help you play the "deductibles" game for all it is worth. In this way, the "deductibles" game helps the rich to evade taxation.

The Capital Gain Racket

More important than deductibles is the capital gains boondoggle. When you buy property (chiefly stocks and bonds) at one price, and then sell it later at a higher price, the difference is called your "capital gain." While this "gain" is part of your income just like wages, salary, interest on your savings account, etc., it is not taxed in the same way. The maximum tax you have to pay on capital gains is far less than the maximum on other types of income for people in the higher income levels.

To put it all another way, the richer you are, the more money you can devote to the buying and selling of property for profit This profit, capital gain, has a lower tax bite than any other way of earning income.

Of course, those of us not rich enough to play big time stocks and bonds will have to pay the usual high tax rates on wages, interest, etc. In this way the rich get away with lower tax rates than the rest of us who earn our incomes by our labor, not by our property ownership.

	Tax Forms Filed		Taxes Paid	
Income Class (dollars)	Number (thousands)	Percentage of total	Amount (millions of dollars)	Percentage of total
1941				
Under 3,000	14,473	82.3	781	20.0
3,000 - 5,000	2,165	12.3	409	10.5
5,000 - 10,000	637	3.6	406	10.4
10,000 - 25,000	243	1.4	683	17.5
25,00 - 50,000	50	0.3	574	14.7
50,000 - 100,000	15	.01	463	11.8
1000,000 and over	5	0.0	591	15.1
Total	17,588	100.0	3,908	100.0
1968		1968		
Under 3,000	10,200	16.6	1,246	1.6
3,000 - 5,000	9,727	15.9	3,489	4.6
5,000 - 10,000	22,975	37.5	17,933	23.4
10,000 - 25,000	16,800	27.4	31,988	41.8
25,000 - 50,000	1,233	2.0	8,740	11.4
50,000 - 100,000	300	0.5	6,182	8.1
100,000 and over	82	0.1	7,002	9.1
Total	61,315	100.0	76,579	100.0

MYTH: *So the tax system takes more from the middle than from the rich. That's the way it has been, is, and will be.*

FACT: *It hasn't always been this way. For most of the history of the U.S., there was no income tax. At different times, the tax rates hit different groups differently; see the tax table on this page.*

In a way, the most harmful myth is the idea that the tax system will always be this way. Organized action by a mass of angry taxpayers can close loopholes by getting laws strictly limiting the deductions and taxing capital gains just like any other kind of income.

But these suggestions are just for openers: *they show the direction we can and should take. When I say we, I mean those of us* who are hardest hit by the income tax laws, the average working people living by their wage labor. To change our tax burdens, we need organized action, and that means organization.

The Role for Unions

That brings me to my last point. With all their problems, shortcomings, and weaknesses, the organizations that have done the most for working people over many years are the labor unions. As members, we can and should inform, arouse and push our fellow union members to fight this tax system. Those of us not yet organized need to make the building of unions where we work our number one task.

I don't know all the ways to carry on the fight against this tax system, or the best ways either. Informational union meetings, demonstrations, electoral action - these will be but a few of the rich variety of plans of action which will come from the ranks of aroused unionists with a purpose.

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Open Line Organizing Must Go On

Joe Tinker

In my first article I dealt with the importance of membership participation in union matters. I hope that readers did not get the impression that this will solve all problems facing workers and their unions. I will try to discuss some of these matters in future articles. Although, I must repeat that the deciding factor in solving these problems is an active and aware membership.

The organized American labor movement is about 80 years old. When it started and grew the issues were fairly simple--higher wages, shorter hours and improved working conditions. The unions were organized to fight on these issues and to deal directly with the bosses.

The workers' needs were also comparatively simple--food, rent for a flat, clothes, medical bills, maybe a piano, or a phonograph and later on a radio. They lived near their jobs or used public transportation costing anickel or a dime.

After World War II these conditions were radically changed. Cities were "redeveloped" and workers were forced to move to the suburbs. They became property owners, subject to all sorts of financial problems and taxes. A car, at least one, became a necessity along with all the headaches and expenses that come with cars.

And if one were to believe the books and articles which were published you would come to one conclusion. The working class family has disappeared! They were replaced by Mr. and Mrs. Consumer in an Affluent Society. It all fell apart when the paycheck was cashed and someone had to decide if it went for fresh meat or a payment on something that was bought three years before.

On the job, and off the job, the workers' conditions and way of life were undergoing big changes. But hardly any of it was reflected in the unions or their activities. The unions clung to their traditional role established at the beginning of this century.

Here are some areas which require union actions:

1. Cost of living--retail prices, taxes, interest rates and carrying charges, rents, insurance, medical costs, etc. etc.

2. Public transportion -- fares and service. Jobs for drivers, mechanics and others.

3. Pollution -- air, water, and noise -- at work, home and recreation areas. Potential jobs in providing solutions

4. Minorities--the economic and moral price paid because of discrimination against women, blacks, Spanish-speaking people and young workers.

5. Education -- tuition costs, scholarships and general attitude toward labor in education.

6. Legal -- jury system and court procedures

7. War and Peace -- who really benefits, whose kids get drafted.

This is a pretty large order, and many active union people might wonder if getting involved in all this "outside" activity could result in weakening the union in its basic fight -- getting more money. On the contrary, this is what unions are all about. The preamble to the constitution of my union has this sentence - "To provide for themselves and their families that measure of comfort, happiness and security to which every good citizen is entitled in return for his labor."

No other organization has the people, the setup and the compelling reasons to do as good a job on all these problems as the trade unions.

Daniel Ellsberg, former Rand Corp. employee who divulged the Pentagon Papers to the nation, being interviewed recently in New Haven. Ellsberg, while awaiting his trial on conspiracy charges to begin in California, is traveling around the country explaining the reasons for his antiwar actions. Ellsberg spoke here at a Friday night service at Temple Mishkan Israel in Hamden. The varied overflow crowd gave him a warm response.

Babysitting Co-op Rattles On

by Ann Levison

Parents! Have you ever thought of a babysitting cooperative as an alternative to the usual hassle of finding suitable babysitters? Our family recently moved and found a flourishing babysitting cooperative on our doorstep. This functions so smoothly that I feel it would be of interest to many parents.

This particular cooperative has been in existence in New Haven for several years, proof of its success. It does however only operate for the evenings.It was formed so that parents could receive babysitting services in return for the same. There are many advantages. First, you do not have to pay the sitter. Second, the sitter is responsible, reliable and known to you and is an experienced parent to boot. Third, on the nights that you yourself go out to sit, it is a chance to have an evening spent without interruption to read, write letters or relax in front of a television.

In noting the success gap between my struggling attempt and this cooperative, the first and most critical difference is the number of families participating and the organization, which has been streamlined over the years. There are at present 20 families who belong and the maximim is held to be at 25.

When you join, after paying 25 cents to cover expenses, you are presented with a list of rules, three pages long and a small pad in which to note the hours you use or serve the coop,

Rules of the Coop

The rules encompass the duties of the executive secretary who is voted into office each year and who supervises the *overall operation of the cooperative, and also the duties of the recording secretary who arranges the day to day operation.* This job is rotated alphabetically on a monthly basis through the membership.

Each Sunday the secretary of the month contacts each family to determine sitting needs and availability for the week. At the same time, she checks the hours balance of each member. She then makes the arrangements and matches up the parents and the sitters. This is made easy by a well-designed master sheet with slots for each evening. During the week if you unexpectedly require a sitter, a phone call to the recording secretary will give you a list of available families and you make your own arrangements. This scheme really works well and in six months we have only once not been able to obtain a sitter and that was on New Year's Eve, which is understandable.

I might point out that the number of hours one sits or uses a sitter is counted as plus or minus respectively. This is noted in the pad and phoned in to the secretary by the sitter the following day. The time is owed or taken from the pool, not the individual families. The goal is to stay around zero, of course, and no family is

allowed to go beyond 20 hours in either direction. Either parent may sit and it appears to be shared equally between the sexes.

The rules cover every imaginable occurence, obviously the result of experiences over several years. The calculation of the time is covered in detail from what happens if the sitter is late, to the possibility of sitting for two families together. The admission of new members and the procedure for leaving the cooperative is also well explained, as well as the responsibility of the families using a sitter from the pool as to refreshments, having the outside of the house well-lit, and the children ready for bed. All these items make the sitter's life as easy as possible. Also the containing of the cooperative within a certain geographical area is established.

One of the most noteworthy amendments to the rules is that in order to remain a member, a parent must use the pool as a parent or sitter an average of once a month over a six month period. This is very important in insuring the activity of the cooperative.

To anyone interested in starting such a cooperative I suggest that this is a good one to emulate. This plan really works and could easily be duplicated. For further information and details, call me at 284-1548.

Folk singer Tony Mason, pictured above, helped the Angela Davis Bookstore celebrate its first year in New Haven on March 5, at the regular monthly forum held at 425 College St. The program featured the dramatic film "Salt of the Earth," which portrays a strike by Chicano mine workers and their wives for better living conditions in 1950. The nonprofit bookstore, located at 17 Broadway, second floor, serves as a source of Marxist-Leninist books, pamphlets, and magazines *in the New Haven area, as* well as being a center for information about political, social, and economic issues.

M-T PHOTO BY DAVE ADAMS

Schools vs. Sickle Cell

A cooperative effort to track down sickle cell anemia traits in New Haven school students has begun in the New Haven Public Schools with an in-service educational program for teachers in the city's three high schools.

Physicians, medical students, high school students and South Central Sickle Cell Anemia Committee members will present three programs simultaneously at Lee, Cross and Hillhouse. The thrust of this opening phase will be to acquaint teachers, counselors, and social workers with the disease and its characteristics so that they will urge high school youngsters to take the test scheduled to be given later this spring after final approval of the Boards.

The sickle cell anemia educational phase for students is expected to be conducted during the week of March 27. The testing program is tentatively set for mid-April.

The campaign aims at detecting and dealing with the sickle cell trait, which is how the disease is passed on. In most cases, by the time a student reaches high school, it is known whether or not he or she has the disease, but others, while they do not actively have the disease, have the trait and can pass it on to offspring. The trait is detectable only with a blood test.

When sickle cell anemia strikes, it apparently changes the form of the red blood cell and its ability to pass through the smaller blood vessels (capillaries) o f the body . When they *get stuck, the blood supply is lessened* to that part of the body, and it virtually dies. Organs can also be affected in this way.

Teaching Assistants Organizing At Yale

by Ellen Comisso
Yale Teaching Assistant

Graduate student teaching assistants are organizing for higher salaries in nine Yale departments. They have formed a group called Teaching Assistants Organization (TAO), determined to get paid more than the present $300 for 200 hours of work each semester.

Graduate students have long been one of the most exploited labor categories at Yale, But for years they have been kept from organizing by departmental divisions, widely dispersed living quarters, different fellowship levels, highly specialized work, and a feeling of impotence.

The first department to protest was Philosophy. In January, teaching assistants there refused to hand in fall semester grades. The university, caught by surprise, granted a wage increase of $600 a semester. In an attempt to avoid the same occurence in other departments, Donald Taylor, Dean of the Graduate School, and Horace Taft, Dean of Yale College, declared that the Philosophy Department was a "special case".

We had gathered data from all the students showing that we all put in over 15 hours a week teaching. We decided in a preliminary meeting that no information about individuals or particular courses would be released; we were all standing together.

Those of us from other departments--History, American Studies, Economics, Political Science, Sociology, Biology, German and Art History--began to meet and discovered we were all underpaid too. Then we formed TAO. Many of us felt strongly that more than "bread and butter" was involved. The low pay we get for teaching is symbolic of the low priority the university gives to teaching, as opposed to research, in general. For example, graduate programs, which are supposed to train college professors, by and large ignore teaching in their curricula.

TAO decided to fight first for immediate wage increases for the academic year 1971-72. We went to see Deans Taylor and Taft and although they said that the university would grant $600 a semester to students who could show they were putting in 15 hours a week, it was clear that the number of such increases would be kept at a minimum. Yale deals with graduate students as "individuals," dividing them up according to departments and courses, granting increases to some and not others.

Dean Taylor wouldn't talk about the issues which concerned us most. He made sure to interrupt students, especially women, who tried to get a word in edgewise. However, the dean did agree to meet with the TA's in each department.

Confrontation

The first meeting took place with the Political Science Department on Friday, March 10. It was chaired by a student, and attended by many angry TA's, the chairman of the department, the faculty who use assistants in their courses, and Dean Taylor.

The meeting began with the chairman presenting Taylor with a letter signed by all of us demanding a raise to $600 a semester and asking for a date of response.

The dean reacted by questioning our right to set the agenda for the meeting and threatened to leave immediately. But he stayed! Our point had been made, and Taylor kept to the question at hand, unable to evade the issues. We are expecting a positive response within a month. Meanwhile the other departments are preparing for similar meetings.

At the same time, plans are being made by TAO to oppose a proposal made by Dean Taylor to govern financial aid and teaching stipends which would go into effect next year.

Yale Exploits

For years, Yale University has been able to mask an essentially exploitative relationship by calling our wage an "honorarium" (i.e., they were doing us a favor by letting us teach). Playing on the genuine desires of graduate students to have some contact with undergraduate life and to get some teaching experience Yale was able to have vital services performed for it at Non-existent wages. Now, under the pressures of a "financial crises," the same exploitative relationship will continue under a new form, while the more fundamental problem of the role of teaching in the graduate program and in the university remains ignored. But this time, we're going to fight them.

Young Lords Organizing Area People

by Jerry Weber
UNH Student

Two representatives from the Young Lords Party spoke to the University of New Haven community on the objectives of their party, and how they have succeeded in organizing Puerto Rican people to combat oppression and racism within this country today.

Louis Reveria (Bridgeport Chapter) spoke of the problems facing Puerto Rican individuals in securing equal employment opportunity, health care, equality before the law, and of greater importance, the right to govern their own communities. Seeing self education as the only solution to their problem, the Young Lords have instituted political classes and teach-ins wherever possible and have gone into the streets to bring this education to the people.

He also announced that a new chapter of the Young Lords Party is now being organized in New Britain and that very soon health clinics and clothes coops will be available to the people of that community.

Somba (New York Chapter) explained to the audience the victories that had already been won in New York City such as the returning of Lincoln Hospital to the community, and the expansion of the free breakfast programs that the Party has been able to implement.He told of the progress of the community in convincing the people that the Young Lords Party is not a group seeking to destroy the community, but a positive political force, *with responsible leadership, seeking to unite the Puerto Rican people in an active struggle against a racist system.*

The People Are Rising

The film *The People Are Rising* was shown depicting such events as the march on the United Nations last year by 5,000 Puerto Rican people, who demanded the right of Puerto Rico to its independence as a nation, and also charged the City of New York with murder in the death of Julio Roldan, who was found dead in his jail cell October 16, 1970. The film was explicit in showing the brutality of the New York police force.

The lecture and discussion ended with both party members asking the people of U.N.H. for their support in combating the forces that have so long deprived their people of the right to self-government. They asked members of the community to come to political education classes that are held every Saturday afternoon from 3 to 7 in Our Lady of Angels Church, 226 East 113th St., between 2nd and 3rd Ave. in New York City.

Group To Help Vets Thru School

by Harry McBrien
Student, S.C.C.C.

You might have passed the corner of State and Elm Sts. and seen the sign CAVE and wondered what it is. CAVE stands for Concerned About Veterans Education. The following is an interview with John Fryer, the director of CAVE:

"First, let me say that the program is free to the veteran. It is paid for entirely by the V.A. (Veterans' Administration). The purpose of the program is to prepare veterans for the High School Equivalency exam. What this means is that we have to provide them with the basic skills in reading (which means increasing a student's reading comprehension level), math and English. With these tools, an individual should be able to pass the State's G.E.D.(The High School Equivalency). We also provide him, though, with materials in history, literature, social studies, and the natural sciences.

"An explicit, underlying theme of the program is that the High School Equivalency Diploma is not the end, but a means to an end, whether it be college, a vocational education, or just being able to secure a better job.

"It would be entirely unrealistic and unfair of us to prepare a man for his G.E.D., build up his motivation for college, and then turn him out cold. What we have done, is insure that everyone who enrolls in "CAVE" and passes the G.E.D., will have a place saved for him at South Central Community College if he wants it. From there, he can obtain his Associate Degree and, if he wishes, he can transfer to a four-year college to get his Bachelor's Degree.

"For these reasons, in addition to preparing a veteran for the G.E.D., we also try to provide him with the tools necessary to read and interpret textual material, and we want him to be able to write effectively. This last is very important. Too often we have seen college students who are unable to construct grammatical sentences and who are also unable to take their thoughts and put them on paper in an organized, coherent form. After all, if a person can't communicate his ideas effectively, what is the value of his education?

"A veteran is eligible to enroll in CAVE if he has put in more than 6 consecutive months of active duty, was discharged after January 31, 1955 and received other than a dishonorable discharge.

"All he has to do is to call South Central Community College, at 772-3472, and ask for the CAVE Project, or come down to the store front, the old Parker Headquarters, at 190 State Street. That is on the corner of State and Elm Streets. He just has to come down there with a copy of his discharge papers and we will be able to have him in classes within a week.

CAVE, a service for veterans, was started by South Central Community College to prepare former servicemen for the High School Equivalency Exam. (MT photo by R. Milici.)

Labor Tax Reform Hope Dim

by Matt Borenstein
Modern Times Staff

The State Labor Council AFL-CIO has just submitted an income tax proposal to the Finance Committee of the General Assembly. The steeply progressive tax would raise $96 million more than Meskill's 7% sales tax and would reduce the sales tax to 2%.

Although the tax proposal was drawn up by a joint committee of unions, some management and the Association of State Boards of Education, it has little hope of any recognition by the Finance Committee. John Driscoll, president of the State Labor Council, said, in disgust, that the Finance Committee would probably put this latest proposal in their circular file along with other proposals for state tax reform.

The AFL–CIO tax bill includes a steeply progressive income tax where lower income families would pay less taxes, middle income families (up to $16,000 per year) would pay about the same and wealthier people would pay more.

Driscoll said that, "It's time the rich people in Connecticut paid their share of the costs. If this latest tax proposal were enacted, he continued, "it would drive the 6% of the Connecticut population who receive 39% of the income up a wall."

Traditional Politics

It seems likely that the General Assembly will ignore this serious proposal from Connecticut unions. Although this first annual session is supposed to end in the first week of May the legislative leadership plans to "wrap it up" by the middle of April.

Traditional politics prevail as state legislatures don't want to raise serious issues in this election year and want to get home as soon as possible to work on their re-election campaigns.

A year ago, Meskill's cuts in the Department of Community Affairs, welfare and other state services were burning issues. *The problem of an income tax and a sales tax were debated for many months.* Although none of those issues were resolved except for Meskill getting his way on the budget, things are pretty quiet in Hartford this election year.

Meskill has proposed an increase in the state sales tax from 6½% to 7% and a sales tax on utility bills over $10.

There was no provision in Meskill's budget for a wage increase for state employees. Sources in the legislature claim that the Democrats will let Meskill's tax package go unopposed if state employees are granted a small wage increase.

The proposed tax on utility bills over $10 will begin to have a serious impact on Connecticut citizens now that the Price Commission has Approved an increase in rates of 2½%.

Young Unionists Meet

Continued from page 1

to Governor Meskill's welfare cuts. On a continuing basis, members respond to any antiunion letters that appear in the letter-to-the-editors section of various newspapers.

Support of Strikes

Support of recent area strikes has been a part of YUAL's action program. The labor film **Salt of the Earth** was shown on the University of Connecticut campus, and food and money were collected to support striking machinists of Local 649 in Pawcatuck.

Young trade unionists benefited from viewing the film and talking with one of the strikers, Phil Bain, and also members of strikers' families who attended the meeting. Guests from the union were so impressed with the film- a dramatization of a difficult strike- that a showing was arranged for International Associatiion of Machinists members in Pawcatuck.

Last but not least, money and over 200 pounds of food were collected

Recently YUAL has worked hard to support the strike of steelworkers at silver plants in Meriden. For two years, workers at Insilco Silver plants in Meriden have put their jobs on the line in a hard fight for union recognition. Lynn Zawacki of YUAL was recently singled out for special praise by John Driscoll, president of the Connecticut AFL-CIO, for her "long and vigorous efforts on behalf of the organizing campaign."

Camaraderie is evident among the children who attend the South Central Community College Day Care Center at the old Armory on Orange St. Staffed by professional director Mary Haddon and SCCC student volunteer assistants the day care center provides a community atmosphere for children of parents who are attending SCCC classes. At the center children play with each other and engage in creative activities using the plentiful graphic materials provided.

Blacks Unite For Power

Black elected officials, as well as representatives from community organizations and political parties joined together in Gary, Indiana, the weekend of March 11 for the first such National Black Convention in this country's history. Over 40 delegates from Connecticut attended, including many New Haveners, representing a wide range of groups, from elected officials to welfare mothers and students.

In a press conference before the convention got underway four main reasons for the gathering were outlined: (1) to establish a communication that does not currently exist at a national level (2) to encourage black political participation (3) to provide national direction that the blacks have never had before and (4) for the adoption of a black national agenda.

Many states came with resolutions ready to present for adoption by the assembly, Connecticut submitted, under its chairman Wilbur Smith, a fifty page proposal. It included resolutions for major reforms on a state and national level on such topics as housing, education, health, welfare, foreign policy and economics.

The conveners of the conference had prepared an agenda which stated in part, "The crises(of America) are the crises of basically flawed economics and politics, and of cultural degradation. None of the Democratic candidates and none of the Republican candidates ... can solve our problems or the problems of this country without radically changing the systems by which it operates."

Many different political trends were evident, from nationalists and Pan Africanists to reform oriented politicians. As evidenced by the major speeches, some delegates wanted to stay within the two party system for this election, while others wanted to form a black political party.

PERISCOPE
On The Environment

THE SOUND AND THE FURY

Another study of conditions in Long Island Sound, to the tune of $3.5 million, is being coordinated by the New England River Basins commission. But why another study? Everyone knows the Sound is foul, including Jacques Costeau, the famous marine biologist, who took a look at the gray color of the water and issued an ominous press release. And other studies of water pollution on the Sound have already indicated that saving the Sound would require billions of dollars in new municipal sewage plants, and abatement of industrial water pollution including oil spills, and the preservation of the remaining marshes.

Studies of environmental conditions, such as the present one on the Sound, serve to create the appearance of action. The environmental rhetoric will be flying in the fury of a paper storm. Follow your nose, not the reports, to judge progress in saving our environment.

POLLUTION PAYS IN DOLLARS AND CENTS

The National Wildlife Federation has released a study on the potential costs and benefits of pollution control. The report stated that the typical American family could save $113 per year with initiation of a nation cleanup campaign reducing air pollution damage by 66% and save $87 per year while reducing water pollution by 90%. Such a program would pay for itself by 1979 and by 1980 a family would realize savings of $200 per year *plus* having a cleaner environment.

SILENCE IS CLASSIFIED

The Nixon government has recently spent money for a top secret truck for the military with a motor so quiet it cannot be heard more that 10 feet away. In the meantime, millions of workers in our workplaces suffer hearing loss as a result of deafening noise.

Somers Protest *Continued from page 1*

warden's requests, without results, for improved conditions in food, crowding, program and character of guards, followed by peaceful petitions of prisoners, with no result; followed by riot; followed by promises, followed by miniscule results."

In fact, the 13 grievances presented to prison officials March 1 are basically the same as those presented last September, to no avail. Manson himself has indicated that nearly 300 inmates signed a petition a month ago "which talked basically about the use of the narcotics inspection team and about a vehicle for inmate-administration communications."

Commissioner Manson has refused to meet with members of the prison reform group and has also failed to make public information uncovered by the group through letters from and conversations with prisoners, lawyers, and an interview with Robert Brooks of the Department *of Corrections last October.*

Daphne Clinton, a member of Concerned Citizens for Prison Reform, has been attending the hearings, held by two state committees: Committee on Human Rights and Opportunities and the Corrections, Welfare and Humane Institutions Committee.

Specific Cases

The prison reform group has made public specific cases of prisoners being denied basic rights in Somers. Prison rules are not always published, as is required, and prisoners are often "segregated" from the general population with no knowledge of having broken any rules.

The conditions within segregation cells "totally negate rehabilitation," says the reform group. They have been informed of one inmate, for example, who has been in segregation for 16 months, where there is no chance to work, get schooling, get recreation or work on a hobby.

Warden Frederick Adams was quoted in the **Hartford Times** on March 2 as saying that demands asking for more recreation and better medical attention are "ridiculous." He has denied that any prisoners have been "abused" by guards.

Prisoners stated in presenting their demands, "Within the walls, prisoners need basic rights that no prison administration can violate. Physical and psychological torture should end. Other punishments--removal of prisoner's privileges, transfer to other cell blocks, cancellation of furloughs, serious downgrading of assigned work--should be inflicted only with a hearing by committees that include elected inmate representatives."

As a result of the strike at Somers the New Haven Citizens for Better Correctional Institutions went to Hartford last week to present a bill to the state legislature which would provide for prisoners rights and a grievance procedure. The bill would also stipulate a procedure to preceed any disciplinary action against prisoners. However, the state legislature is accepting no more bills this session.

HillCommunity Theater Thriving

by Liz Henderson
Modern Times Staff

The audience at the Teen Center greeted *Big Time Buck White* by Joseph Dolan Tuotti with guffaws of laughter at the antics on-stage. A little heavy on the hamming at times, all of the parts were extremely well-played with great energy and attention to details of character.

Kelly Graham, head of the Hill Arts Coop, both directed the play and performed the title role. Buck White, in Graham's interpretation, is very serious and self-centered. Kenny Kinsler plays Jive, top man in the organization. His grim, bureaucratic manner contrasts entertainingly with the camp carryings-on of Larry Carter as the dashiki-wearing homosexual Hunter and William Brown as the pushy, but cowardly, small businessman Weasel. Convincing performances were also given by Calvin Turner as Honeyman, a loud mouth, and Danny Ellis as Rubberband, a sullen teenager. Daisy Chisholm's costumes set off the characters to great effect.

Big Time Buck White is different from the earlier shows at Hill Arts – *Dutchman* by Imamu Baraka (LeRoi Jones), *Day of Absence* and *Happy Ending* by Douglas Turner Ward -- which, with anger or humor, revealed the difficulties of life for black people in white America. *Buck White* is a satire on blacks themselves. It shows how a group of black men form an organization and set up a leader in order to get money from the government and from whites who want integration.

The action consists of preparations for a meeting of their organization, the meeting at which the real audience becomes the people the actors harangue, and clean-up. The leader, Buck White, is not a total charlatan. He speaks with sincere indignation about the massacres at Attica, about white people's indifference to the murder of blacks and to poor housing and unemployment. In conclusion, he gives an eloquent plea for love in this sick society. But the play lays his motives and those of his followers open to question.

Community Repertory

Larry Carter, assistant director of Hill Arts and one of its most promising actors, is critical of *Big Time Buck White.* "I didn't like the play," he explained. "It starts after a party. During the meeting the main objective is to get money and to project a revolutionary image. Then they go back to the party thing."

In an interview after the show Graham and Carter talked about their plans and hopes for Hill Arts. Graham, who began his acting career with the Coop and then spent a year performing at Laney Junior College in California, returned to New Haven to build the Coop into a real repertory company. Right now, he explained, they are starting work on another show — perhaps a play about Malcolm X– and setting up performances of *Buck White.* His hope is that their shows will attract more and more community people who want to act and that together they will then create their own plays.

When asked why he added his first *experiment with acting to his* recreation job at the Teen Center, Kenny Kinsler said, "I was in it to get kids more involved." Carter, who has been with the Coop since it started, wants it to become a genuine community theatre. "That means," he said, "we will travel. Community theatre goes where the community is – wherever people congregate – in schools, churches, rallies, social gatherings."

A highlight of activities during the recent Women's Weekend was the performance of the Women's Liberation Rock Bands of New Haven and Chicago. Above is the New Haven band: Jennifer Abod, Rika Alper, Harriet Cohen, Pat Ouellette, Judy Miller (hidden), Kit McClure, and Virginia Blaisdell. (MT photo by V. Comisso.)

Women's Liberation Starts Free Discussion Series

A new series of discussions called "What is Women's Liberation?" opened Tuesday night, March 7 at the Unitarian Universalist Society, 608 Whitney Ave., New Haven, to an enthusiastic gathering "for Women only".

The twelve week course, which will meet every Tuesday at 8 pm, is sponsored by the New Haven Women's Liberation Center and will feature such topics as: divorce and its problems for women and their children, women as workers outside the home, the role of older women in our society, and the politics of women's liberation.

Each of the sessions features four women from the New Haven area who will talk about their own lives and their feelings about the women's liberation movement. All women are invited to participate in the discussion groups which follow the first part of the program. The course is offered without charge to all interested New Haven area women, although contributions are accepted from those who feel they can afford to give.

Members of the committee for the series include Joan Dimow, Liz Farrell, Penneigh Laine, Micki Nadel, Chris Pattee, Debbie Pritchard, Gina Vernava, and Ann Marcucci. For further information about the series, call the New Haven Women's Liberation Center, 198 Elm Street, 436-0272.

The course ends May 23rd.

Dynamite For Breakfast

by George Johnson

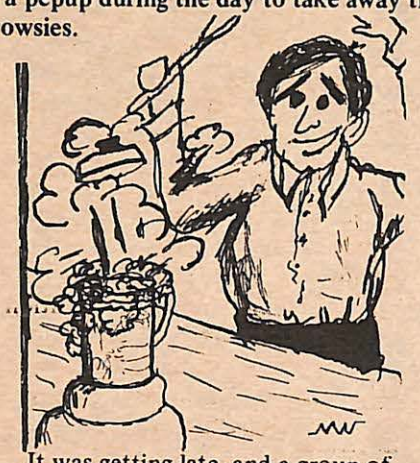
Your health depends on two things. One is exercise and the other is diet. Learning how to eat correctly is much harder than actually doing it. There are so many diet kooks around writing books and spouting theories that it's hard to find a good simple guide.

Fortunately, there are a few decent books. One of the best is called "Let's Eat Right to Keep Fit", by Adelle Davis, a little paperback that tells you what you need to know about basic nutrition.

Her approach is simple. She says your body needs certain basic nutrients every day, and she explains how to eat so that you can get them. Her overall recommendations appear in the book at pages 214-230. They include a daily dose of what she calls "pep-up". This is dynamite stuff and a must for all diets. For people with special needs, like pregnant or nursing mothers, it is crucial.

To make it, you need Tiger's Milk -- not milk from tigers! It's an instant shake nutrition booster made basically from nonfat dry milk with protein, vitamins and minerals added. You can buy it at health food stores (the large size is cheaper at Food for Thought, 69 Orange St.) It comes in two flavors that mix well with milk to give you food value that makes the name brand instant breakfast look sick. My version starts with the unflavored variety. Pour about two inches of cold orange juice into a container. Break a raw egg into the juice and add a heaping tablespoon of yogurt and some wheat germ. Stir. Then add the Tiger's Milk and a little extra yeast (start small and work up--yeast is great for you but makes you gassy at first.) Stir again. That's all.

This concoction makes a great breakfast. You can make it the night before, keep in the refrigerator, and slug it down in 30 seconds before you run out the door to work. Or you can take it to work and sip it as a pepup during the day to take away the drowsies.



It was getting late, and a group of people were waiting impatiently to start a meeting. With that in mind, the discussion ended. With a firm handshake and mutual "good luck s," we parted.

One thing was clear-- Cahill held no bitterness towards the Protestants, and was emphatic in his insistence that they be given a major role in a future settlement.

I felt as well that the IRA was a group that had been driven to violence and desperate acts because the political and military oppression they faced was so great. They are genuine defenders of their besieged communities in the North. They will exist as long as the Catholic poor are oppressed.

It seems that as long as England controls Northern Ireland, either directly or through the present Northern Ireland government, the IRA will continue to grow. It is only with a settlement that remedies the years of discrimination and exploitation of the poor of Ireland that the trouble will end.

In the IRA Provisional's office, I bought an IRA Christmas card. It said "Ireland Unfree Shall Never Be At Peace." That may well be the case.

Cahill Speaks Out

Continued from page 12.

I asked who devises the actions. "The *headquarter staff sets a pattern which is then followed." We began to discuss how* the IRA gunmen operate. He told me that since the streets in Belfast are parallel to one another, so that one can walk into a house and out its kitchen door into the next street.

"We arrange to have houses in successive streets open their doors. After an operation, our people run through half a dozen houses in a minute, and are far away before the British can pick up their trail."

Then, "There are three battalion areas, covering the whole city. Each battalion area is divided into companies, which are responsible for neighborhoods. Each company is divided into sections which are responsible for districts.

"Nobody knows anybody else's name, and even the leaders know very few others. I only know twenty other people in the IRA."

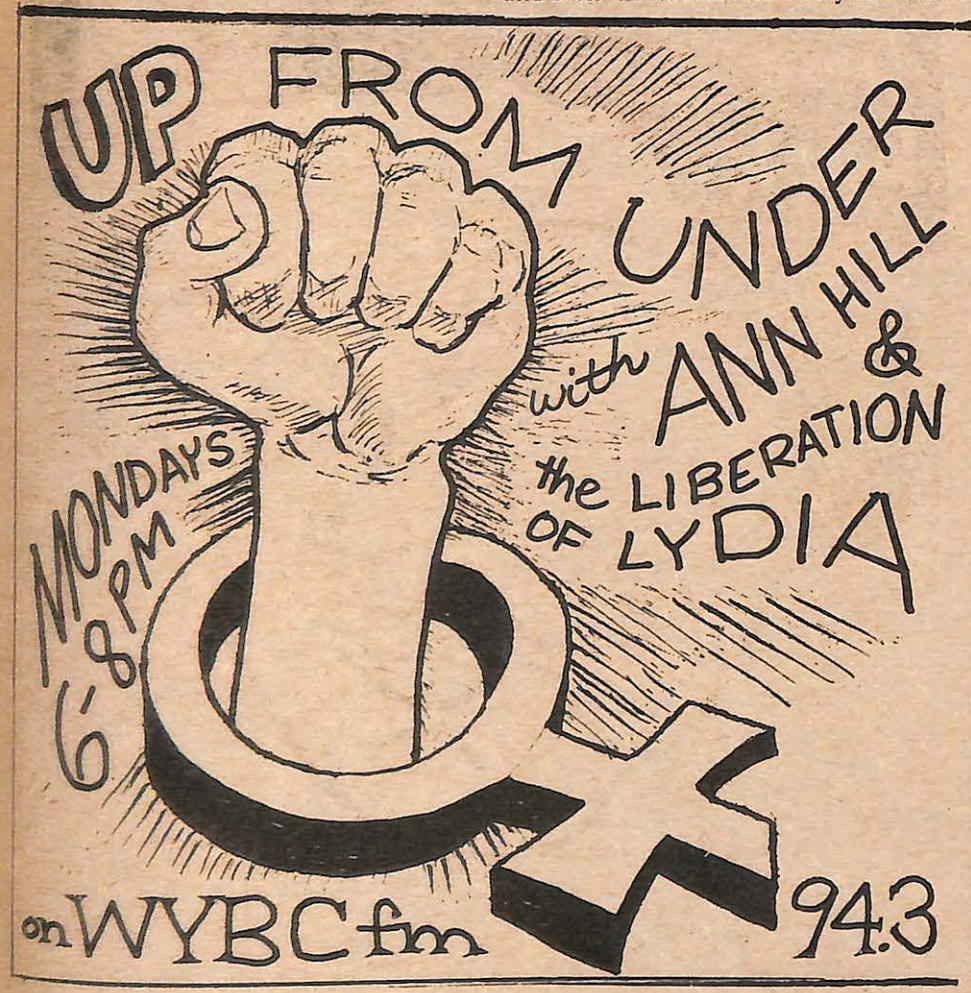
War of Independence

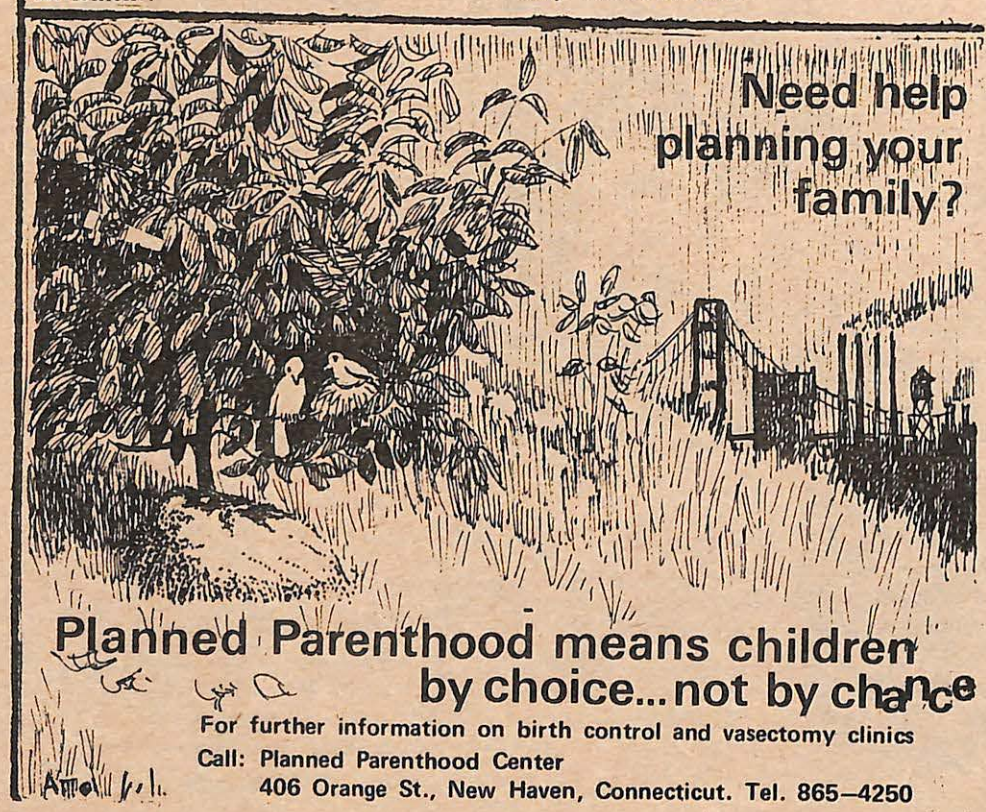
I asked what the IRA saw as the scenario for the future. "We hope to bring down the Northern Ireland government and force Westminster to impose direct rule. This will clarify the situation, and we would then see a full-scale war of national liberation to drive the British out.

"This would ultimately result in some kind of settlement that guarantees the independence of a newly united Ireland.

"We feel there is a constructive and important role for Protestants to play in this new Ireland, and we would not discriminate against them."

When I mentioned Ian Paisley, the right-wing Irish Protestant leader, Cahill said, "I admire Paisley very much. In many ways he is a good friend of the working class. I think he is slowly beginning to change his position, and he may well have a crucial role to play in any future settlement."

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World Affairs

Most Wanted Man in Ulster

by Michael Chinoy
reprinted from the Yale Daily News

This is the second article in a three-part series on political events in Ireland. During December, the author, a Yale student, went to Ireland to get a first-hand view of the situation. While there, he interviewed, among others, Joe Cahill, chief of staff of the "Provisional" wing of the Irish Republican Army, and now the most wanted man in Northern Ireland. The following is the first extensive interview Cahill has given an American.

"We want to achieve national freedom. We have a God-given right to defend ourselves and fight against the British." With these words, Joe Cahill, chief of staff and spokesman of the "Provisional" IRA, opened a long and detailed interview with me concerning his belief and activities, and those of the IRA.

Cahill, a stocky, balding man in his early fifties, dressed in a sweater and baggy trousers, sat in a chair, chain-smoking. He continued in a soft voice, "Britain was responsible for the partition of Ireland in 1921, and she is responsible for the present situation as well.

"The British have no right to be here, her army is not a peacekeeping force but is used to prop up the Northern Ireland government.

"The present armed struggle is not of our making. During the Civil Rights movement in 1968 and 1969, the IRA supported the demands for decent housing and basic civil liberties. We let the military side of the IRA become run down. Nobody saw a need for it.

"But when even these basic civil liberties were not granted, and armed hordes attacked our communities, we realized we needed arms to defend ourselves. Out of this grew the restrengthened IRA of today."

IRELAND UNFREE

SHALL NEVER BE AT PEACE

The policy of "internment" or confining suspected IRA members without trial, was introduced in August of 1971. Cahill, who has thus far eluded capture, is now the most wanted man in Northern Ireland. He said "internment was brought on to smash the IRA. It was a declaration of war which the IRA accepted. But we had notice two days before internment that it was imminent, so most of us escaped.

"Since internment, the influx of recruits has been fantastic. People are joining up from everywhere."

Joe Cahill

No Reprisal Motives

Since internment also, the IRA has escalated its military offensive. In the process, many people have died, including innocent civilians. Some gruesome incidents have taken place, including the bombing of a pub in a Catholic area of Belfast in which 16 people died. I asked whether the IRA's targets were always military, or whether they included civilian targets as reprisals.

"There is not in any way reprisals against Protestants. The IRA has two kind of targets, military ones and economic ones. We feel that the best way to bring down a government is to hurt it economically, so we go after shopping centers, big businesses, places frequented by British troops, as well as troop trucks, border posts, and armed troop patrols."

Mild Exterior, Passionate Commitment

Cahill paused, and offered me a cigarette. I had been struck by his gentleness, an image I had not received from the press. Yet his constant smoking revealed an inner tension - possibly the result of 34 years in the IRA, 12 of them spent in Belfast's Crumlin Road Jail on a murder charge. *Beneath his mild exterior, he was obviously a passionately committed man.*

With more cigarettes, the conversation shifted to his own activity in recent months, and the structure of the IRA in the North. He explained, "It's fairly hard to move around now. I was last in Belfast about the beginning of December, but I'm known, so my freedom of movement is limited. But I move through the rest of Ulster much more now, and I function in more of an administrative capacity."

I asked how difficult it is to cross the border between the Irish Republic and the North. "It's surprisingly easy. I often go without a disguise."

Joe Cahill is the IRA's top military strategist. I asked him how much he had been influenced in his tactical thinking by men like Mao Tse-tung, Regis Debray, Carlos Marighiella and other well-known guerrilla fighters.

He said, "I've learned from them, but I can't say they've really influenced me. I believe that each revolution must develop its own tactics in relation to its own situation. You can't make a revolution from a textbook."

I wanted to know what the structure of the IRA was in Belfast. He explained that there is a Brigade Staff that has overall responsibility for decisions and policy.

Continued on page 11

Classified

PHOTOGRAPHY EXHIBIT-- by Alan Kay. 30 prints. Viet Vets. Black Panther Party. Church St. South. Newfoundland and more. Angela Davis Bookstore, 17 Broadway, 2nd floor, 10-6pm. 865-5535.

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Review

Irish Play A Success

by Art Fleischner
Modern Times Staff

The most striking aspect of The New Haven Gaelic Club's presentation of Sean O'Casey's **Juno & The Paycock** is that it could just as well be written today as fifty years ago.

1922 was but another year in the Irish struggle to rid themselves of English domination O'Casey, secretary-treasurer of the Citizens Army, forerunner of today's IRA, tried to heighten the struggle through his plays.

The 1000 people who saw the play at Wilbur Cross High School sensed this. Most of them were Irish with a brogue as thick as the performers. They were also friends and fellow members of The New Haven Gaelic Football and Hurling Club and so it is understandable if they laughed good naturedly at some inappropriate times at what is essentially a tragedy.

O'Casey's Voice

We see a working-class, tenement family in the day-to-day role of trying to stay alive. Before the cast appears we hear O'Casey's voice describing the characters, scenery and background.

There isn't much of a story--simply whether the Boyle family will receive an inheritance or not. But while resolving this, O'Casey treats us to the main plot--the liberation of the Irish people.

Captain Jack Boyle, although not much of a provider, does relate how the church is used to keep the poor people of Ireland in place: how religion is used to obscure an issue. This is true today with the US press having us believe that the struggle is between Catholics and Protestants and not between the working class and those who rule them.

His wife, Juno, while keeping the family together despite despairing odds asks, "If it's not our responsibility to aid Ireland, then whose is it?" Today, thousands of people all over the world answer, "It is ours."

Call for Youth

A son, Johnny, and daughter, Mary, are caught up in the struggle with Johnny having been wounded fighting England. Throughout the play there is a call for the youth of the country and today they are answering that call.

The choice role in the play is the character "Joxer" Daley whose main comment on the situation is that "The whole world is in a state of 'chassis' (chaos)."

The Gaelic Club, an amateur group, does an excellent job. While minor criticisms could be made, the feeling is that these are professionals. The play will be performed in New Haven again in the near future.

Despite the fact that the play is a tragedy, the cast and audience enjoy themselves. O'Casey appears to have delighted in writing the play. And while the tragedy goes on, our joy comes from witnessing people fighting to rid themselves of oppression.